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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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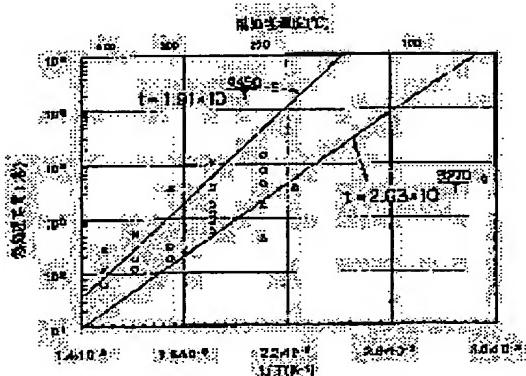
(21)Application number : 04-068379 (71)Applicant : TEIJIN LTD
 (22)Date of filing : 26.03.1992 (72)Inventor : UMEZAWA TOMOKAZU
 TAKEDA YOSHIHIKO

(54) MAGNETO-OPTICAL RECORD MEDIUM AND ITS MANUFACTURE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve the coercive force while suppressing the kerr rotational angle of the record layer by the multilayer of transition metal/noble metal or the decrease of its angular ratio.

CONSTITUTION: A multilayer film, which is constituted by stacking transition metals or alloys between fellow transition metals and noble metals or alloys between noble metals alternately, is made as a record layer on a substrate. This is manufacture of heat-treating the record layer in inert gas atmosphere or vacuum atmosphere, and its medium being made by that. The condition of heat treatment temperature T(K) and time t (sec) is as follows: $330 \leq T \leq 700$, $10 \leq t \leq 106$, and the relation between T and t is as follows: $t \leq 1.91 \times 10(4450/T) - 5$.



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(54)【発明の名称】光磁気記録媒体およびその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】遷移金属／貴金属の多層膜による記録層のカーブ回転角やその角型比の減少を抑えつつ、保磁力を向上させる。

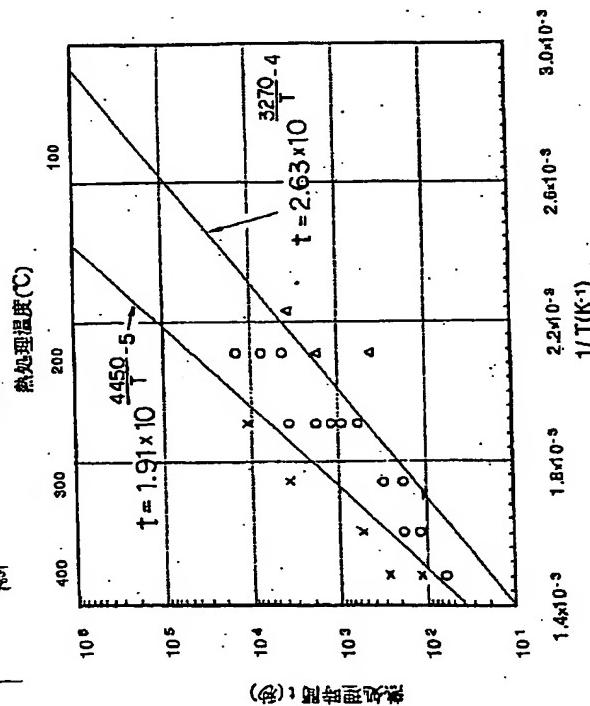
【構成】基板上に、遷移金属または遷移金属どうしの合金と、貴金属または貴金属どうしの合金とを、交互に積層してなる多層膜を記録層として形成する。その記録層を不活性ガス雰囲気中もしくは真空雰囲気中で熱処理を行う製造方法、およびそれによって製造した媒体。熱処理の温度T(K)と時間t(秒)の条件としては、 $330 \leq T \leq 700$ 、 $10 \leq t \leq 10^6$ 、およびTとtの関係として、 $t \leq 1.91 \times 10^{((4450/T)-5)}$ 。

②

長谷川

[
量金属 (Pt, Au, Cu, Ni, Ag)
]/
[
遷移金属 (Co, Ni, Fe)
(特に Co/Pt)
] 多層膜

金属下地 (Agも含む)



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】基板上に、遷移金属または遷移金属どうしの合金と、貴金属または貴金属どうしの合金とを、交互に積層してなる多層膜を記録層として形成し、そのうち前記多層膜を不活性ガス雰囲気中もしくは真空雰囲気中で熱処理を行う過程を含むことを特徴とする光磁気記録媒体の製造方法。

【請求項2】熱処理温度を絶対温度を用いてT(K)、熱処理時間をt(秒)で表したとき、 $330 \leq T \leq 700$ 、 $10 \leq t \leq 10^6$ 、およびTとtの関係として $t \leq 1.91 \times 10^{((4450/T)-5)}$ で表される温度と時間の条件範囲内で、熱処理を行うことを特徴とする請求項1記載の光磁気記録媒体の製造方法。

【請求項3】熱処理温度T(K)と熱処理時間t(秒)が、 $330 \leq T \leq 700$ 、 $10 \leq t \leq 10^6$ 、およびTとtの関係として $2.63 \times 10^{((3270/T)-4)} \leq t \leq 1.91 \times 10^{((4450/T)-5)}$ で表される温度と時間の条件範囲内で熱処理を行うことを特徴とする請求項2記載の光磁気記録媒体の製造方法。

【請求項4】多層膜を形成する遷移金属と貴金属として、それぞれコバルト(Co)と白金(Pt)を用いることを特徴とする請求項1～3のいずれかに記載の光磁気記録媒体の製造方法。

【請求項5】Co層の膜厚d_{Co}(nm)が $0.2 \leq d_{Co} \leq 2$ 、Pt層の膜厚d_{Pt}(nm)が $0.2 \leq d_{Pt} \leq 2$ 、Co層1層とPt層1層の合計膜厚である積層間隔Δ(nm)が $0.8 \leq \Delta \leq 2.5$ 、および多層膜全体の厚さD(nm)が $2.5 \leq D \leq 100$ であることを特徴とする請求項4記載の光磁気記録媒体の製造方法。

【請求項6】多層膜と基板との間に、金属および/または誘電体を用いて形成した下地層を含むことを特徴とする請求項1～5のいずれかに記載の光磁気記録媒体の製造方法。

【請求項7】下地層を形成する金属として、Pt、Pd、Au、Ag、Cu、W、Ir、Rh、Al、もしくはこれらのうちの少なくとも2つを用いることを特徴とする請求項6記載の光磁気記録媒体の製造方法。

【請求項8】下地層を形成する金属として、Pt、Pd、Au、もしくはこれらのうちの少なくとも2つを用いることを特徴とする請求項7記載の光磁気記録媒体の製造方法。

【請求項9】下地層として、ZnS、ZnO、In₂O₃、SnO₂、Al₂O₃、Ta₂O₅、SiO₂、TiO₂、Fe₂O₃、ZrO₂、Bi₂O₃、ZrN、TiN、Si₃N₄、AlN、AlSiN、TaN、NbN、CoO、NiO、もしくはこれらのうちの少なくとも2つを用いて形成することを特徴とする請求項6～8のいずれかに記載の光磁気記録媒体の製造方法。

【請求項10】下地層を、SiN、AlN、AlSiN、もしくはこれらのうちの少なくとも2つを用いて形成すること

を特徴とする請求項9記載の光磁気記録媒体の製造方法。

【請求項11】請求項1～10のいずれかに記載の光磁気記録媒体の製造方法を用いて製造することを特徴とする光磁気記録媒体。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明はレーザ等の光により情報の記録、再生、消去等を行う光磁気記録媒体およびその製造方法に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】光記録媒体は、高密度、大容量の情報記録媒体として種々の研究開発が行われている。特に情報の繰り返し記録消去が可能な光磁気記録媒体は応用分野が広く、様々な光磁気記録媒体が発表されている。

【0003】現在市販されている光磁気記録媒体においては、通常記録層として希土類遷移金属非晶質合金が用いられている。しかしこの材料は、通常使われている830nmのレーザ波長よりも短波長のレーザに対しては、力

20 一回転角θk(deg.)が小さくなる。このことは、より短波長のレーザを用いて高密度記録を実現するシステムにおいては、信号雑音比C/Nの低下が懸念され、不都合である。

【0004】この問題点を解決するため、Pt層とCo層あるいはPd層とCo層など、遷移金属層と貴金属層とを交互に積層した構造による多層膜を記録層として用いる研究が行われている。この多層膜による記録層は、前述の希土類遷移金属非晶質合金によるものとは異なり、短波長レーザの波長領域で一回転角が大きく、また耐食性

30 にも優れるため、将来の光磁気記録材料として有望視されている。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】光磁気記録媒体における記録層の重要な特性の一つとして、保磁力がある。保磁力は記録の安定維持に必要な特性である。しかし遷移金属と貴金属よりなる多層膜、特にCo/Pt多層膜の場合にはこれが小さいという欠点があった。

【0006】すなわち、Co/Pt多層膜は構成する金属層の積層間隔で保磁力が異なるものであるが、Pt層の厚さ1.5nm、Co層の厚さ0.5nmで10周期積層し、全体の膜厚が20nmとなる記録膜を5mTorrのアルゴンガス雰囲気中でスパッタリングにより作成すると、保磁力は0.2kOe程度である。このとき膜厚、周期などを変えて、保磁力は高々0.5kOe程度にしかならない。この値は、TbFeCoなどの希土類遷移金属非晶質合金記録膜の保磁力に比べて極めて小さく、記録の安全維持にとって不適切である。

【0007】現在Co/Pt多層膜の保磁力向上についていくつかの試みがなされている。そのひとつとして、Co/Pt多層膜を熱処理する方法の報告（電子情報通信学会技術研究報告vol.90、No.329 (MR90 43-46) P1～8 (199

0) がある。その中では、Co/Pt多層膜を真空中で300℃／30分間熱処理しても磁気特性には変化は無く、そして400℃／30分間熱処理すると保磁力と飽和磁化が共に減少すると報告されている。さらにその一方で大気中で300～500℃で30分間熱処理することにより、その保磁力ならびに残留磁化を増加できるが、飽和磁化は減少することも報告されている。

【0008】ここで遷移金属と貴金属とを交互に積層した多層膜による光磁気記録媒体の記録層としては、カ一回転角が大きいことが必要であるが、これは飽和磁化や残留磁化と正の相関関係がある。すなわち飽和磁化の大きい記録層ほどその飽和カ一回転角が大きく、残留磁化が大きいほどその残留カ一回転角が大きい。

【0009】従って前述の報告にあるように、保磁力向上のために大気中で熱処理を行うと記録層が酸化し、それによって飽和磁化が減少するため飽和カ一回転角が減少し、光磁気記録媒体としては好ましくない。

【0010】本発明は、かかる現状に鑑みなされたものであり、基板に遷移金属と貴金属を交互に積層してなる多層膜を記録層として形成した光磁気記録媒体において、記録層の保磁力を向上させつつ、カ一回転角やその角型比の減少を抑えることのできる光磁気記録媒体の製造方法を得るとともに、それによって保磁力およびカ一回転角やその角型比に優れた光磁気記録媒体を得ることを目的とする。

【0011】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明にかかる光磁気記録媒体の製造方法は、基板上に、遷移金属または遷移金属どうしの合金と貴金属または貴金属どうしの合金とを交互に積層してなる多層膜を記録層として形成し、その後前記多層膜を不活性ガス雰囲気中もしくは真空雰囲気中で熱処理を行う過程を含むことを特徴としている。

【0012】また本発明にかかる光磁気記録媒体は、上述の基板上に、遷移金属または遷移金属どうしの合金と貴金属または貴金属どうしの合金とを交互に積層してなる多層膜を記録層として形成し、その後前記多層膜を不活性ガス雰囲気中もしくは真空雰囲気中で熱処理を行う過程を含む方法によって製造したものであることを特徴としている。

【0013】本発明者らは保磁力を高めるため種々の実験を行い、銳意検討した結果、前述の報告（電子情報通信学会技術研究報告vol. 90, No. 329 (MR90 43-46) P1～8 (1990)）記載の方法と異なる条件の熱処理方法を用いることにより、飽和磁化を減少させることなく、保磁力を向上できることを見いだした。

【0014】すなわち本発明では、アルゴンやヘリウムといった不活性ガス雰囲気もしくは真空雰囲気中において、遷移金属と貴金属を交互に積層して形成した多層膜の熱処理を行う。

【0015】その際の熱処理温度T(K)としては、従来の電気炉等を使用できることから、 $330 \leq T \leq 700$ の温度範囲で行うことが好ましい。そして熱処理時間t(秒)としては、あまり長い時間行なうことは生産性から好ましくなく、またあまり短時間では処理時間の誤差が生じやすい。この点からは $10 \leq t \leq 10^6$ で行なうことが好ましい。その上で、熱処理による光磁気特性の向上を図るために、熱処理温度T(K)と熱処理時間t(秒)との関係が、 $t \leq 1.91 \times 10^{((4450/T)-5)}$ で表される温度・時間条件の範囲で熱処理を行なうことが好ましい。この条件で熱処理を行なうことで、保磁力の向上ができるばかりでなく、その際に飽和磁化や残留磁化の減少を抑え、飽和カ一回転角や残留カ一回転角の減少を抑えることができる。また、飽和カ一回転角に対する残留カ一回転角の比がカ一回転角の角型比として表されるが、この値は1に近いほど光磁気記録媒体としては好ましく、このカ一回転角の角型比の減少も抑えることができる。

【0016】さらに、より高い保磁力を得るには、 $2.63 \times 10^{((3270/T)-4)} \leq t$ で表される温度・時間条件を追加して熱処理を行なうことが好ましい。

【0017】こうした本発明による熱処理を行なうことで保磁力向上ができる原因としては、膜の形態およびCo/Pt界面の構造変化によるものと考えられる。

【0018】一方、熱処理時間tが本発明よりも長いもの、すなわち $1.91 \times 10^{((4450/T)-5)} < t$ の条件で熱処理を行なうと保磁力は向上するが、飽和磁化や飽和カ一回転角あるいはカ一回転角の角型比は減少してしまう。これは、Co、Pt界面において拡散現象が起こり、界面によって生じる垂直磁気異方性が著しく減少するためと考えられる。

【0019】電子情報通信学会技術研究報告 vol. 90 N o. 329 (MR90 43-46) P1～8 (1990) 記載の熱処理方法は、大気雰囲気中で行っているものであり、Coの酸化が大きく進むために飽和磁化が減少してしまうと考えられる。一方本発明では前述の通り、HeガスやArガスといった不活性ガスまたは真空雰囲気中で熱処理を行うものであり、このようなことは起こらない。

【0020】本発明で用いられる遷移金属と貴金属との組み合わせは、遷移金属としてCo、Ni、Fe、貴金属としてPt、Au、Cu、Pd、Agなどが挙げられる。この内、光磁気特性の面からは、Co/Pt、Co/Pd、Co/Auの組み合わせが望ましく、特に、Co/Ptが優れた特性を示すことから望ましい。また遷移金属としては、単独の元素だけの構成ではなく、遷移金属どうしの合金にすることもできる。また貴金属についても、単独の元素だけの構成ではなく、貴金属どうしの合金にすることもできる。

【0021】遷移金属と貴金属を交互に積層してなる多層膜においては、遷移金属および貴金属の各膜厚、積層間隔（遷移金属1層と貴金属1層の合計膜厚）、および多層膜全体の厚さによって、その光磁気特性は異なる。

CoとPtの組み合わせでは、Co層の膜厚 d_{Co} (nm) が $0.2 \leq d_{Co} \leq 2$ 、Pt層の膜厚 d_{Pt} (nm) が $0.2 \leq d_{Pt} \leq 2$ 、積層間隔 Λ (nm) が $0.8 \leq \Lambda \leq 2.5$ 、多層膜全体の厚さD (nm) が $2.5 \leq D \leq 100$ であることが、光磁気特性の面から好ましい。また、カ一回転角、角型比、保磁力などの必要に応じて、最適な d_{Co} 、 d_{Pt} 、 Λ 、Dの組み合わせを決定する必要がある。

【0022】また、基板と多層膜の間に金属および／または誘電体を用いて形成した下地層を設けてることで、さらに効果的に保磁力を向上させることもできる。この下地層の材料としては本発明により保磁力向上の効果が得られるものであれば特に限定はないが、下地層用の金属材料としては、Pt、Pd、Au、Ag、Cu、W、Ir、Rh、Al、もしくはこれらのうちの少なくとも2つを用いることが好ましい。特にPt、Pd、Au、もしくはこれらのうちの少なくとも2つを用いることが好ましい。また誘電体材料としては、ZnS、ZnO、In₂O₃、SnO₂、Al₂O₃、Ta₂O₅、SiO₂、TiO₂、Fe₂O₃、ZrO₂、Bi₂O₃、ZrN、TiN、Si₃N₄、AlN、AlSiN、TaN、NbN、CoO、NiO、もしくはこれらのうちの少なくとも2つを用いることが好ましい。特にSiN、AlN、AlSiN、もしくはこれらのうちの少なくとも2つを用いことがより好ましい。

【0023】光磁気記録媒体を形成する基板材料としては、熱処理温度に応じて適宜選択する必要がある。ガラス、シリコンウェハー、ガーネット、金属など融点の高い材料を基板として用いる場合は熱処理温度、熱処理時間については本発明の条件は広い範囲で適用可能である。一方ポリカーボネート等の樹脂基板を用いる場合には、その融点以下の熱処理温度を選択する必要がある。この際、高保磁力を得るために、本発明による熱処理条件の範囲内でも、できるだけ長い熱処理時間が望ましい。

【0024】また、本発明を用いる光磁気記録媒体の構成としては、公知の構成、例えば透明誘電体で記録層をサンドイッチした構成、金属反射膜を用いる構成、有機保護膜を設けた構成等全て適用可能である。また、媒体のサイズ、貼合せ構造、単板構造、フォーマット形式等についても特に制限はなく、全て適用可能である。

【0025】

【実施例および比較例】Co/Pt多層膜の記録層をSi基板上に形成し、熱処理前後でのその記録層の光磁気特性の変化を次のようにして試験した。

【0026】実施例1～16および比較例1～5については、次のようにして作成した。まず、スペッタリングチャンバー内に4インチ径のPtターゲットおよびCoターゲットを設置し、それと対向する位置に配置された水冷装置付きの基台に、記録層を形成するためのSi基板を設置した。そしてガス圧5mTorrのArガス雰囲気中で、投入電力100Wの高周波スペッタリングによりSi基板上にPt下地

層を15nm堆積した。続いてこの基板上に、同じくガス圧5mTorrのArガス雰囲気中で、投入電力100Wの高周波スペッタリングによりCo層0.5nmとPt層1.5nmとを交互に10周期積層し、全厚20nmのCo/Pt多層膜を形成した。

【0027】また実施例17は、次のようにして作成した。スペッタリング装置のチャンバー内に4インチ径のPtターゲット、Coターゲット、およびAl₃₀Si₇₀ターゲットを設置し、それと対向する位置に配置された水冷装置付きの基台に、記録層を形成するためのSi基板を設置した。つづいてまずは、Ar/N₂混合ガス (N₂ 30vol. %) をチャンバー中に導入し、ガス圧12mTorrにてAl₃₀Si₇₀ターゲットを高周波スペッタリングすることによりAlSiN下地層をSi基板上に作成した。この時の投入電力は600Wであり、形成したAlSiN下地層の膜厚は15nmである。その後真空を破らずチャンバー内の雰囲気をArガスに換え、ガス圧10mTorrのArガス雰囲気中で、投入電力50WのDCスペッタリングによりCo層0.5nmとPt層1.5nmとを交互に10周期積層し、全厚20.0nmのCo/Pt多層膜を形成した。

【0028】そして実施例18としては、Co層およびPt層の膜厚を変えた以外は、実施例1と同様の条件でCo/Pt多層膜を形成した。すなわち、Co層0.7nmとPt層1.5nmとを交互に9周期積層し、全厚19.8nmのCo/Pt多層膜を形成した。

【0029】こうして得られた記録層に対する熱処理は、記録層を形成した基板を常温中に放置した後、Heガスを200cc／分の割合で流しつつ一定の熱処理温度に保った電気炉に入れ、指定の熱処理時間が経過した後に電気炉から取り出して、常温中で自然冷却する方法で行った。

【0030】このとき、熱処理前後の保磁力 (kOe)、飽和磁化 (emu/cc)、飽和カ一回転角 (deg.)、残留カ一回転角 (deg.)を測定した。

【0031】熱処理温度 (℃) および熱処理時間 (秒) の設定をいろいろ変えて試験を行った結果を、表1および表2に示す。ただし表1および表2において、カ一回転角は飽和カ一回転角 (deg.) であり、角型比は飽和カ一回転角に対する残留カ一回転角の比である。

【0032】また実施例および比較例として試験を行った熱処理温度と熱処理時間の条件を、図1に示す。図中、○印は実施例の1～10、13～15、および17～18を示す。また△印は、実施例の11～12、および16を示す。さらに×印は、比較例の1～5を示す。

【0033】その結果、表1に示した実施例1～18においては、保磁力を向上させつつ、飽和磁化、飽和カ一回転角、カ一回転角の角型比の減少を少なく抑えることができた。

【0034】一方表2に示した比較例1～5においては、保磁力は向上できたが、飽和磁化、飽和カ一回転角、あるいはカ一回転角の角型比の減少が、大きなもの

となっている。

【0035】すなわち、絶対温度で表した熱処理温度T(K)と熱処理時間t(秒)の関係において、表1に実施例として示したように $330 \leq T \leq 700$ 、 $10 \leq t \leq 10^6$ 、およびTとtの関係として $t \leq 1.91 \times 10^{((4450/T)-5)}$ の条件で熱処理を行えば、飽和磁化および飽和力一回転角の減少が少なく、角型比も0.80以上を得ながら、保磁力を高めることができる。

【0036】その一方で、表2に比較例として示したように $1.91 \times 10^{((4450/T)-5)} < t$ の条件で熱処理を行う

と、保磁力は高められるが、飽和磁化、飽和力一回転角、あるいは力一回転角の角型比が大きく減少してしまい、光磁気記録媒体としては好ましくない。

【0037】さらに保磁力はより高い方が好ましいことから、表1の実施例1~10、13~15、および17~18に示されたように、熱処理条件としては $2.63 \times 10^{((3270/T)-4)} \leq t$ の条件を追加して熱処理を行うことが好ましい。

【0038】

10 【表1】

				熱処理条件	熱処理前	保磁力(kOe)	飽和磁化(emu/cc)	か-回転角(deg.)	角型比	保磁力(kOe)	飽和磁化(emu/cc)	か-回転角(deg.)	角型比			
1	400	60	0.	41	420	0.	21	1.	00	0.	93	420	0.	22	1.	00
2	350	120	0.	43	520	0.	23	1.	00	1.	16	520	0.	23	1.	00
3		180	0.	45	520	0.	21	1.	00	1.	47	540	0.	21	0.	85
4	300	180	0.	42	410	0.	22	1.	00	1.	00	410	0.	21	1.	00
5		300	0.	40	430	0.	20	1.	00	1.	58	420	0.	20	1.	00
6	250	600	0.	41	470	0.	21	1.	00	1.	00	470	0.	21	1.	00
7		900	0.	39	470	0.	21	1.	00	0.	95	470	0.	21	1.	00
8		1200	0.	43	440	0.	21	1.	00	1.	50	440	0.	20	1.	00
9		1800	0.	41	450	0.	21	1.	00	1.	59	460	0.	21	1.	00
10		3600	0.	42	490	0.	20	1.	00	1.	60	430	0.	20	1.	00
11	200	420	0.	45	490	0.	22	1.	00	0.	58	480	0.	21	1.	00
12		1800	0.	43	440	0.	21	1.	00	0.	64	450	0.	20	1.	00
13		2100	0.	41	530	0.	23	1.	00	0.	90	520	0.	23	1.	00
14		7200	0.	42	440	0.	20	1.	00	1.	05	440	0.	20	1.	00
15		14400	0.	45	520	0.	22	1.	00	1.	03	520	0.	22	1.	00
16	175	3600	0.	39	500	0.	23	1.	00	0.	58	500	0.	23	1.	00
17	250	1200	0.	31	460	0.	22	1.	00	0.	79	460	0.	22	1.	00
18			0.	51	560	0.	23	0.	67	1.	18	550	0.	23	0.	80

〔0039〕

〔表2〕

11

12

【0040】

【発明の効果】本発明は以上詳述したごとく、基板に遷移金属と貴金属を交互に積層してなる多層膜を記録層として形成した光磁気記録媒体において、記録層の保磁力を向上させつつ、カ一回転角やその角型比の減少を抑えることのできる光磁気記録媒体の製造方法を得るとともに、それによって保磁力およびカ一回転角やその角型比に優れた光磁気記録媒体を得ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

10 【図1】熱処理試験実施条件

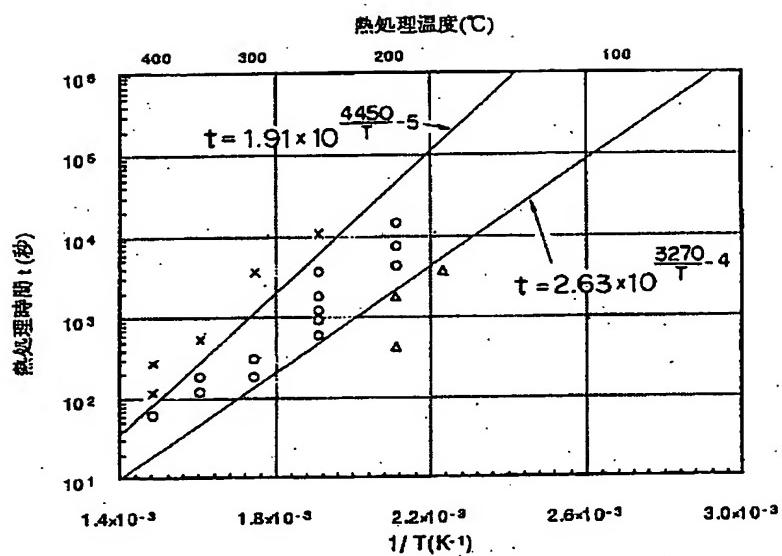
20

30

40

熱処理条件		熱処理前				熱処理後			
温度(°C)	時間(秒)	保磁力(kOe)	飽和磁化(emu/cc)	カ一回転角(deg.)	角型比	保磁力(kOe)	飽和磁化(emu/cc)	カ一回転角(deg.)	角型比
比較例	400	120	0.41	440	0.22	1.00	1.55	440	0.22
	270	0.44	420	0.21	1.00	1.00	320	0.18	0.71
	350	540	0.42	500	0.23	1.00	1.50	270	0.15
	300	3600	0.44	460	0.22	1.00	1.50	450	0.21
	250	10800	0.45	470	0.22	1.00	1.55	470	0.22

【図1】



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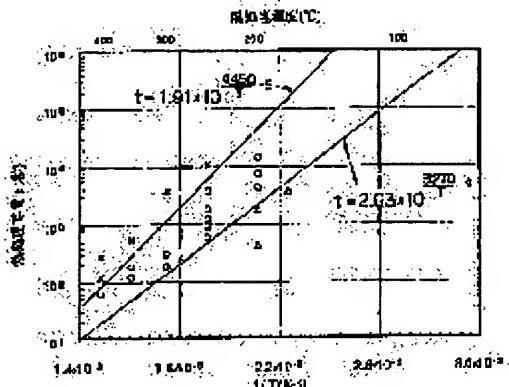
(71)Applicant : TEIJIN LTD

(22)Date of filing : 26.03.1992

(72)Inventor : UMEZAWA TOMOKAZU
TAKEDA YOSHIHIKO**(54) MAGNETO-OPTICAL RECORD MEDIUM AND ITS MANUFACTURE****(57)Abstract:**

PURPOSE: To improve the coercive force while suppressing the kerr rotational angle of the record layer by the multilayer of transition metal/noble metal or the decrease of its angular ratio.

CONSTITUTION: A multilayer film, which is constituted by stacking transition metals or alloys between fellow transition metals and noble metals or alloys between noble metals alternately, is made as a record layer on a substrate. This is manufacture of heat-treating the record layer in inert gas atmosphere or vacuum atmosphere, and its medium being made by that. The condition of heat treatment temperature T(K) and time t (sec) is as follows: $330 \leq T \leq 700$, $10 \leq t \leq 106$, and the relation between T and t is as follows: $t \leq 1.91 \times 10(4450/T) - 5$.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The manufacture approach of the magneto-optic-recording medium characterized by including the process which forms on a substrate the multilayers which come to carry out the laminating of the alloy of transition metals or transition metals, and the alloy of noble metals or noble metals by turns as a record layer, and heat-treats said multilayers in an inert gas ambient atmosphere or a vacuum ambient atmosphere the back.

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of the magneto-optic-recording medium according to claim 1 characterized by heat-treating heat treatment temperature by temperature [which is expressed with $t \leq 1.91 \times 10^{-4} (4450/T) - 5$ as relation of $330 \leq T \leq 700$, $10 \leq t \leq 106$, and T and t when T (K) and heat treatment time amount are expressed with t (second) using absolute temperature], and condition within the limits of time amount.

[Claim 3] The manufacture approach of a magneto-optic-recording medium according to claim 2 that heat-treatment-temperature T (K) and heat treatment time amount t (second) are characterized by heat-treating by temperature [it is expressed with $2.63 \times 10^{-4} (3270/T) - 4 \leq t \leq 1.91 \times 10^{-4} (4450/T) - 5$ as relation of $330 \leq T \leq 700$, $10 \leq t \leq 106$, and T and t], and condition within the limits of time amount.

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach of the magneto-optic-recording medium according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by using cobalt (Co) and platinum (Pt), respectively as the transition metals which form multilayers, and noble metals.

[Claim 5] laminating spacing λ (nm) whose thickness d_{Pt} of $0.2 \leq d_{Co} \leq 2$ and Pt layer (nm) the thickness d_{Co} of Co layer (nm) is the sum total thickness of $0.2 \leq d_{Pt} \leq 2$, one layer of Co layers, and one layer of Pt layer -- $0.8 \leq \lambda \leq 2.5$ and thickness D (nm) of the whole multilayers -- $2.5 \leq D \leq 100$ it is -- the manufacture approach of the magneto-optic-recording medium according to claim 4 characterized by things.

[Claim 6] The manufacture approach of the magneto-optic-recording medium according to claim 1 to 5 characterized by including the substrate layer which used and formed the metal and/or the dielectric between multilayers and a substrate.

[Claim 7] The manufacture approach of the magneto-optic-recording medium according to claim 6 characterized by using Pt, Pd, Au, Ag, Cu, W, Ir, Rh, aluminum, or at least 2 of these as a metal which forms a substrate layer.

[Claim 8] The manufacture approach of the magneto-optic-recording medium according to claim 7 characterized by using Pt, Pd, Au, or at least 2 of these as a metal which forms a substrate layer.

[Claim 9] As a substrate layer, ZnS, ZnO, In₂O₃, SnO₂, and aluminum₂O₃, Ta₂O₅, SiO₂ and TiO₂, Fe₂O₃, and ZrO₂, Bi₂O₃, ZrN, TiN, Si₃N₄, AlN, AlSiN, TaN, NbN, CoO and NiO, or the manufacture approach of the magneto-optic-recording medium according to claim 6 to 8 characterized by forming using at least two of these.

[Claim 10] The manufacture approach of the magneto-optic-recording medium according to claim 9 characterized by forming a substrate layer using SiN, AlN, AlSiN, or at least 2 of these.

[Claim 11] The magneto-optic-recording medium characterized by manufacturing using the manufacture approach of a magneto-optic-recording medium according to claim 1 to 10.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the magneto-optic-recording medium which performs informational record, playback, elimination, etc. by light, such as laser, and its manufacture approach.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Researches and developments of the versatility [optical recording medium] as high density and a mass information record medium are done. Especially the magneto-optic-recording medium in which informational repeat record elimination is possible has a large applicable field, and various magneto-optic-recording media are announced.

[0003] In the magneto-optic-recording medium by which current marketing is carried out, the rare earth transition-metals amorphous alloy is usually used as a record layer. However, to the laser of short wavelength, car angle-of-rotation theta k (deg.) becomes small rather than the laser wavelength of 830nm for which this ingredient is usually used. In the system which realizes high density record using the laser of short wavelength more, we are anxious about the fall of signal-to-noise-ratio C/N, and this is inconvenient.

[0004] In order to solve this trouble, research using the multilayers which consist of structure which carried out the laminating of Pt layer, Co layer or Pd layer, transition-metals layers, such as Co layer, and the noble-metals layer by turns as a record layer is done. Since unlike what is depended on the above-mentioned rare earth transition-metals amorphous alloy a car angle of rotation is large in the wavelength field of short wavelength laser and it excels also in corrosion resistance, promising ** of the record layer by these multilayers is carried out as a future magneto-optic-recording ingredient.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] There is coercive force as one of the properties with the important record layer in a magneto-optic-recording medium. Coercive force is a property required for stable maintenance of record. However, in the case of the multilayers which consist of transition metals and noble metals, especially Co/Pt multilayers, there was a fault that this was small.

[0006] That is, Co/Pt multilayers are 0.5nm in 1.5nm in thickness of Pt layer, and thickness of Co layer, although coercive force differs at intervals of the laminating of the metal layer to constitute. When the record film with which 10 period laminating is carried out and the whole thickness is set to 20nm is created by sputtering in the argon gas ambient atmosphere of 5mTorr(s), coercive force is 0.2kOe extent. even if it changes thickness, a period, etc. at this time -- coercive force -- at most -- it becomes only 0.5kOe extent. This value is very small compared with the coercive force of rare earth transition-metals amorphous alloy record film, such as TbFeCo, and unsuitable for insurance maintenance of record.

[0007] Some attempts are made about the improvement in coercive force of current Co/Pt multilayers. The report (Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers technical research report vol.90 and No.329 P (MR90 43-46)1-8 (1990)) of the approach of heat-treating Co/Pt multilayers as one exists. In it, if it is changeless to magnetic properties and heat-treats for 400 ** / 30 minutes even if it heat-treats Co/Pt multilayers for 300 ** / 30 minutes in a vacuum, it is reported that both coercive force and saturation magnetization decrease. Although the coercive force and residual magnetization can be increased by furthermore heat-treating for 30 minutes by 300 - 500 ** in atmospheric air on the other hand, it is also reported that saturation magnetization decreases.

[0008] Although it is required for a car angle of rotation to be large as a record layer of the magneto-optic-recording medium by the multilayers which carried out the laminating of transition metals and the noble metals by turns here, this has saturation magnetization, residual magnetization, and a forward correlation. Namely, the residual car angle of

rotation is so large that the saturation car angle of rotation of the larger record layer of saturation magnetization is larger and residual magnetization is large.

[0009] Therefore, in order that a record layer may oxidize and saturation magnetization may decrease by it if it heat-treats in atmospheric air for the improvement in coercive force as it is in the above-mentioned report, a saturation car angle of rotation decreases, and as a magneto-optic-recording medium, it is not desirable.

[0010] In the magneto-optic-recording medium which formed the multilayers which this invention is made in view of this present condition, and come to carry out the laminating of transition metals and the noble metals to a substrate by turns as a record layer While acquiring the manufacture approach of a magneto-optic-recording medium that reduction of a car angle of rotation or its square shape ratio can be suppressed, raising the coercive force of a record layer, it aims at obtaining the magneto-optic-recording medium which was excellent in coercive force and a car angle of rotation, or its square shape ratio with it.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The manufacture approach of the magneto-optic-recording medium concerning this invention On a substrate, the multilayers which come to carry out the laminating of the alloy of transition metals, the alloy of transition metals and noble metals, or noble metals by turns are formed as a record layer, and it is characterized by including the process which heat-treats said multilayers in an inert gas ambient atmosphere or a vacuum ambient atmosphere the back.

[0012] Moreover, the magneto-optic-recording medium concerning this invention forms the multilayers which come to carry out the laminating of the alloy of transition metals, the alloy of transition metals and noble metals, or noble metals by turns as a record layer on an above-mentioned substrate, and is characterized by manufacturing by the approach including the process which heat-treats said multilayers in an inert gas ambient atmosphere or a vacuum ambient atmosphere the back.

[0013] It found out that coercive force could be improved, without decreasing saturation magnetization by using the heat treatment approach of different conditions from the approach of given [above-mentioned] (1990) in a report (Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers technical research report vol.90 and No.329 (MR90 43-46) P1-8), as a result of this invention persons' conducting various experiments in order to heighten coercive force, and inquiring wholeheartedly.

[0014] That is, in this invention, the multilayers which carried out the laminating of transition metals and the noble metals by turns, and formed them into inert gas ambient atmospheres, such as an argon and helium, or a vacuum ambient atmosphere are heat-treated.

[0015] As heat-treatment-temperature [in that case] T (K), it is $330 \leq T \leq 700$ since the conventional electric furnace etc. can be used. It is desirable to carry out in a temperature requirement. And the error of the processing time tends [not much / preferably and] to produce carrying out not much long time as heat treatment time amount t (second) from productivity for a short time. From this point, it is $10 \leq t \leq 106$. It is desirable to carry out. In order to aim at improvement in the optical magnetic properties by heat treatment moreover, it is desirable that the relation between heat-treatment-temperature T (K) and the heat treatment time amount t (second) heat-treats in the range of the temperature and the time amount conditions expressed with $t \leq 1.91 \times 10^{-5} (4450/T)$ (-5). By heat-treating on this condition, it can suppress reduction of saturation magnetization or residual magnetization in that case, and it not only can perform improvement in coercive force, but can suppress reduction of a saturation car angle of rotation or a residual car angle of rotation. Moreover, although the ratio of a residual car angle of rotation to a saturation car angle of rotation is expressed as a square shape ratio of a car angle of rotation, this value is so desirable that it is close to 1 as a magneto-optic-recording medium, and can also suppress reduction of the square shape ratio of this car angle of rotation.

[0016] Furthermore, in order to acquire higher coercive force, it is desirable to heat-treat by adding the temperature and the time amount conditions expressed with $2.63 \times 10^{-5} (3270/T) \leq t$.

[0017] As a cause which can perform improvement in coercive force by performing heat treatment by such this invention, it is thought that it is based on a structural change of a membranous gestalt and a Co/Pt interface.

[0018] On the other hand, although coercive force will improve if the heat treatment time amount t heat-treats on condition that what [what is longer than this invention], i.e., $1.91 \times 10^{-5} (4450/T) < t$, the square shape ratio of saturation magnetization, a saturation car angle of rotation, or a car angle of rotation will decrease. A diffusion phenomenon happens in Co and Pt interface, and this is considered for the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy produced according to an interface to decrease remarkably.

[0019] The Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers technical research report vol.90 No.329 (MR90 43-46) P1-8 The heat treatment approach of a publication (1990) is performed in the atmospheric-air ambient atmosphere, and it is thought that saturation magnetization will decrease to **** to which oxidation of Co progresses

greatly. On the other hand, by this invention, as above-mentioned, it heat-treats in inert gas, such as helium gas and Ar gas, or a vacuum ambient atmosphere, and such a thing does not happen.

[0020] As for the combination of the transition metals and noble metals which are used by this invention, Pt, Au, Cu, Pd, Ag, etc. are mentioned as Co, nickel, Fe, and noble metals as transition metals. Among this, from the field of optical magnetic properties, the combination of Co/Pt, Co/Pd, and Co/Au is desirable and it is desirable from the property in which Co/Pt was excellent especially being shown. Moreover, as transition metals, it can also be made the alloy of transition metals instead of the configuration of only an independent element. Moreover, also with noble metals, it can also be made the alloy of noble metals instead of the configuration of only an independent element.

[0021] In the multilayers which come to carry out the laminating of transition metals and the noble metals by turns, the optical magnetic properties change with each thickness of transition metals and noble metals, laminating spacing (sum total thickness of one layer of transition metals, and one layer of noble metals), and thickness of the whole multilayers. the combination of Co and Pt -- the thickness dCo of Co layer (nm) -- the thickness dPt of 0.2 <=dCo<=2 and Pt layer (nm) -- 0.2 <=dPt<=2 and laminating spacing lambda (nm) -- thickness D (nm) of 0.8<=lambda<=2.5 and the whole multilayers -- 2.5<=D<=100 it is -- things are desirable from the field of optical magnetic properties. Moreover, it is necessary to determine the optimal combination of dCo, dPt, lambda, and D if needed [, such as a car angle of rotation, a square shape ratio, and coercive force,].

[0022] Moreover, coercive force can also be raised still more effectively by having prepared the substrate layer which used and formed the metal and/or the dielectric between a substrate and multilayers. Although there will be especially no limitation if the effectiveness of the improvement in coercive force is acquired by this invention as an ingredient of this substrate layer, as a metallic material for substrate layers, it is desirable to use Pt, Pd, Au, Ag, Cu, W, Ir, Rh, aluminum, or at least 2 of these. It is desirable to use Pt, Pd, Au, or at least 2 of these especially. As dielectric materials, moreover, ZnS, ZnO, In₂O₃, and SnO₂, aluminum₂O₃, Ta₂O₅, SiO₂, TiO₂, and Fe₂O₃, It is desirable to use ZrO₂, Bi₂O₃, ZrN, TiN, Si₃N₄, AlN, AlSiN, TaN, NbN, CoO and NiO, or at least 2 of these. Things are more desirable using SiN, AlN, AlSiN, or at least 2 of these especially.

[0023] It is necessary to choose suitably as a substrate ingredient which forms a magneto-optic-recording medium according to heat treatment temperature. When using ingredients with the high melting point, such as glass, a silicon wafer, a garnet, and a metal, as a substrate, about heat treatment temperature and heat treatment time amount, the conditions of this invention can be applied in the large range. On the other hand, to use resin substrates, such as a polycarbonate, it is necessary to choose the heat treatment temperature below the melting point. Under the present circumstances, in order to acquire high coercive force, the heat treatment time amount also with the longest possible within the limits of the heat treatment conditions by this invention is desirable.

[0024] Moreover, as a configuration of the magneto-optic-recording medium using this invention, a well-known configuration, for example, the configuration which sandwiched the record layer with the transparency dielectric, the configuration using the metallic reflection film, the configuration that prepared the organic protective coat are altogether applicable. Moreover, also about the size of a medium, lamination structure, veneer structure, and a format format, there is especially no limit and it can be applied altogether.

[0025]

[Working Example(s) and Comparative Example(s)] The record layer of Co/Pt multilayers was formed on Si substrate, and change of the optical magnetic properties of the record layer in heat treatment order was examined as follows.

[0026] About examples 1-16 and the examples 1-5 of a comparison, it created as follows. First, Pt target and Co target of the diameter of 4 inch were installed in the sputtering chamber, and Si substrate for forming a record layer in the pedestal with a water cooler arranged in it and the location which counters was installed. And in Ar gas ambient atmosphere of gas pressure 5mTorr, 15nm of Pt substrate layers was deposited on Si substrate by RF sputtering of injection power 100W. Then, it is 0.5nm of Co layers by RF sputtering of injection power 100W in Ar gas ambient atmosphere of gas pressure 5mTorr the same on this substrate. 1.5nm of Pt layers 10 period laminating was carried out by turns, and Co/Pt multilayers with an overall thickness of 20nm were formed.

[0027] Moreover, the example 17 was created as follows. Pt target of the diameter of 4 inch, Co target, and aluminum30Si70 target were installed in the chamber of a sputtering system, and Si substrate for forming a record layer in the pedestal with a water cooler arranged in it and the location which counters was installed. First of all, it is Ar/N₂ continuously. Mixed gas (N₂ 30vol.%) is introduced into a chamber, and it is gas pressure 12mTorr. The AlSiN substrate layer was created on Si substrate by carrying out RF sputtering of the aluminum30Si70 target. The injection power at this time is 600W, and the thickness of the formed AlSiN substrate layer is 15nm. A vacuum is not broken after that, but the ambient atmosphere in a chamber is changed to Ar gas, and it is gas pressure 10mTorr. In Ar gas ambient atmosphere, it is injection power 50W. It is 0.5nm of Co layers by DC sputtering. 1.5nm of Pt layers 10 period

laminating was carried out by turns, and Co/Pt multilayers with an overall thickness of 20.0nm were formed.

[0028] And as an example 18, Co/Pt multilayers were formed on the same conditions as an example 1 except having changed the thickness of Co layer and Pt layer. 0.7nm of namely, Co layers 1.5nm of Pt layers 9 period laminating was carried out by turns, and Co/Pt multilayers with an overall thickness of 19.8nm were formed.

[0029] in this way, helium gas after heat treatment to the obtained record layer leaves the substrate in which the record layer was formed, in ordinary temperature -- 200 cc -- a part for /-- comparatively -- coming out -- passing -- ** -- it put into the electric furnace maintained at fixed heat treatment temperature, after the appointed heat treatment time amount passed, it took out from the electric furnace, and it carried out by the approach of cooling naturally in ordinary temperature.

[0030] At this time, the coercive force (kOe) in heat treatment order, saturation magnetization (emu/cc), the saturation car angle of rotation (deg.), and the residual car angle of rotation (deg.) were measured.

[0031] The result of having examined by changing various setup of heat treatment temperature (degree C) and heat treatment time amount (second) is shown in Table 1 and 2. However, in Table 1 and 2, a car angle of rotation is a saturation car angle of rotation (deg.), and a square shape ratio is a ratio of a residual car angle of rotation to a saturation car angle of rotation.

[0032] Moreover, the conditions of heat treatment temperature and heat treatment time amount of having examined as an example and an example of a comparison are shown in drawing 1 . O mark shows 1-10 of an example, 13-15, and 17-18 among drawing. moreover, ** mark -- 11- of an example -- 12 and 16 are shown. Furthermore, x mark shows 1-5 of the example of a comparison.

[0033] Consequently, in the examples 1-18 shown in Table 1, reduction of the square shape ratio of saturation magnetization, a saturation car angle of rotation, and a car angle of rotation was able to be suppressed few, raising coercive force.

[0034] In the examples 1-5 of a comparison shown in Table 2 on the other hand, although coercive force has improved, reduction of the square shape ratio of saturation magnetization, a saturation car angle of rotation, or a car angle of rotation is big.

[0035] Namely, it sets in the relation of the heat-treatment-temperature T (K) and the heat treatment time amount t (second) which were expressed with absolute temperature. If it heat-treats on condition that $t \leq 1.91 \times 10^{-5} (4450/T)$ as relation of $330 \leq T \leq 700$, $10 \leq t \leq 106$, and T and t as shown in Table 1 as an example Coercive force can be heightened, while there is little reduction of saturation magnetization and a saturation car angle of rotation and a square shape ratio also obtains 0.80 or more.

[0036] If it heat-treats on condition that $1.91 \times 10^{-5} (4450/T) < t$ on the other hand as shown in Table 2 as an example of a comparison, although coercive force is heightened, the square shape ratio of saturation magnetization, a saturation car angle of rotation, or a car angle of rotation decreases greatly, and it is not desirable as a magneto-optic-recording medium. [of a ratio]

[0037] It is still more desirable that coercive force heat-treats by adding the conditions of $2.63 \times 10^{-4} (3270/T) \leq t$ as heat treatment conditions as shown in the examples 1-10 of Table 1, 13-15, and 17-18 since the higher one is desirable.

[0038]

[Table 1]

	熱処理条件			熱処理前			熱処理後		
	温度(℃)	時間(秒)	保磁力(kOe)	飽和磁化(emu/cc)	外回転角(deg.)	角型比	保磁力(kOe)	飽和磁化(emu/cc)	外回転角(deg.)
実施例	1 400	60	0. 41	420	0. 21	1. 00	0. 93	420	0. 22 1. 00
	2 350	120	0. 43	520	0. 23	1. 00	1. 16	520	0. 23 1. 00
	3 180	0. 45	520	0. 21	1. 00	1. 47	540	0. 21	0. 85
	4 300	180	0. 42	410	0. 22	1. 00	1. 00	410	0. 21 1. 00
	5 300	0. 40	430	0. 20	1. 00	1. 58	420	0. 20	1. 00
	6 250	600	0. 41	470	0. 21	1. 00	1. 00	470	0. 21 1. 00
	7 900	0. 39	470	0. 21	1. 00	0. 95	470	0. 21	1. 00
	8 1200	0. 43	440	0. 21	1. 00	1. 50	440	0. 20	1. 00
	9 1800	0. 41	450	0. 21	1. 00	1. 59	460	0. 21	1. 00
	10 3600	0. 42	430	0. 20	1. 00	1. 60	430	0. 20	1. 00
	11 200	0. 45	490	0. 22	1. 00	0. 58	480	0. 21	1. 00
	12 1800	0. 43	440	0. 21	1. 00	0. 64	450	0. 20	1. 00
	13 2100	0. 41	530	0. 23	1. 00	0. 90	520	0. 23	1. 00
	14 7200	0. 42	440	0. 20	1. 00	1. 05	440	0. 20	1. 00
	15 14400	0. 45	520	0. 22	1. 00	1. 03	520	0. 22	1. 00
	16 175	3600	0. 39	500	0. 23	1. 00	0. 58	500	0. 23 1. 00
	17 250	1200	0. 31	460	0. 22	1. 00	0. 79	460	0. 22 1. 00
	18		0. 51	560	0. 23	0. 67	1. 18	550	0. 23 0. 80

[0039]
[Table 2]

		熱処理条件			熱処理前			熱処理後			
		温度(℃)	時間(秒)	保磁力(kOe)	飽和磁化(emu/cc)	加回転角(deg.)	角型比	保磁力(kOe)	飽和磁化(emu/cc)	カーブル角(deg.)	角型比
比較例	1	400	120	0.41	440	0.22	1.00	1.55	440	0.22	0.68
	2	270	0.44	420	0.21	1.00	1.00	320	0.18	0.71	
	3	350	540	0.42	500	0.23	1.00	1.50	270	0.15	0.56
	4	300	3600	0.44	460	0.22	1.00	1.50	450	0.21	0.65
	5	250	10800	0.45	470	0.22	1.00	1.55	470	0.22	0.70

[0040]

[Effect of the Invention] In the magneto-optic-recording medium which formed the multilayers which carry out the laminating of transition metals and the noble metals to a substrate by turns, and become it as a record layer as this invention was explained in full detail above While acquiring the manufacture approach of a magneto-optic-recording medium that reduction of a car angle of rotation or its square shape ratio can be suppressed, raising the coercive force of a record layer, the magneto-optic-recording medium which was excellent in coercive force and a car angle of rotation, or its square shape ratio with it can be obtained.

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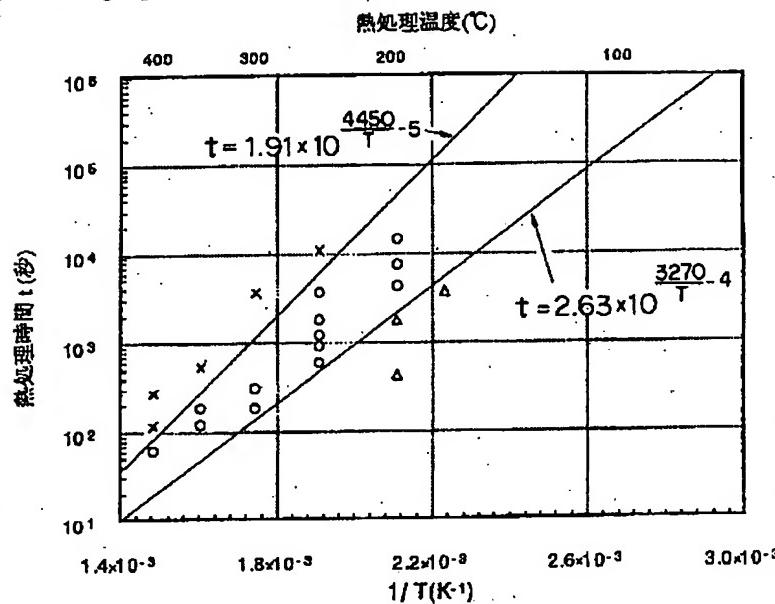
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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]



[Translation done.]